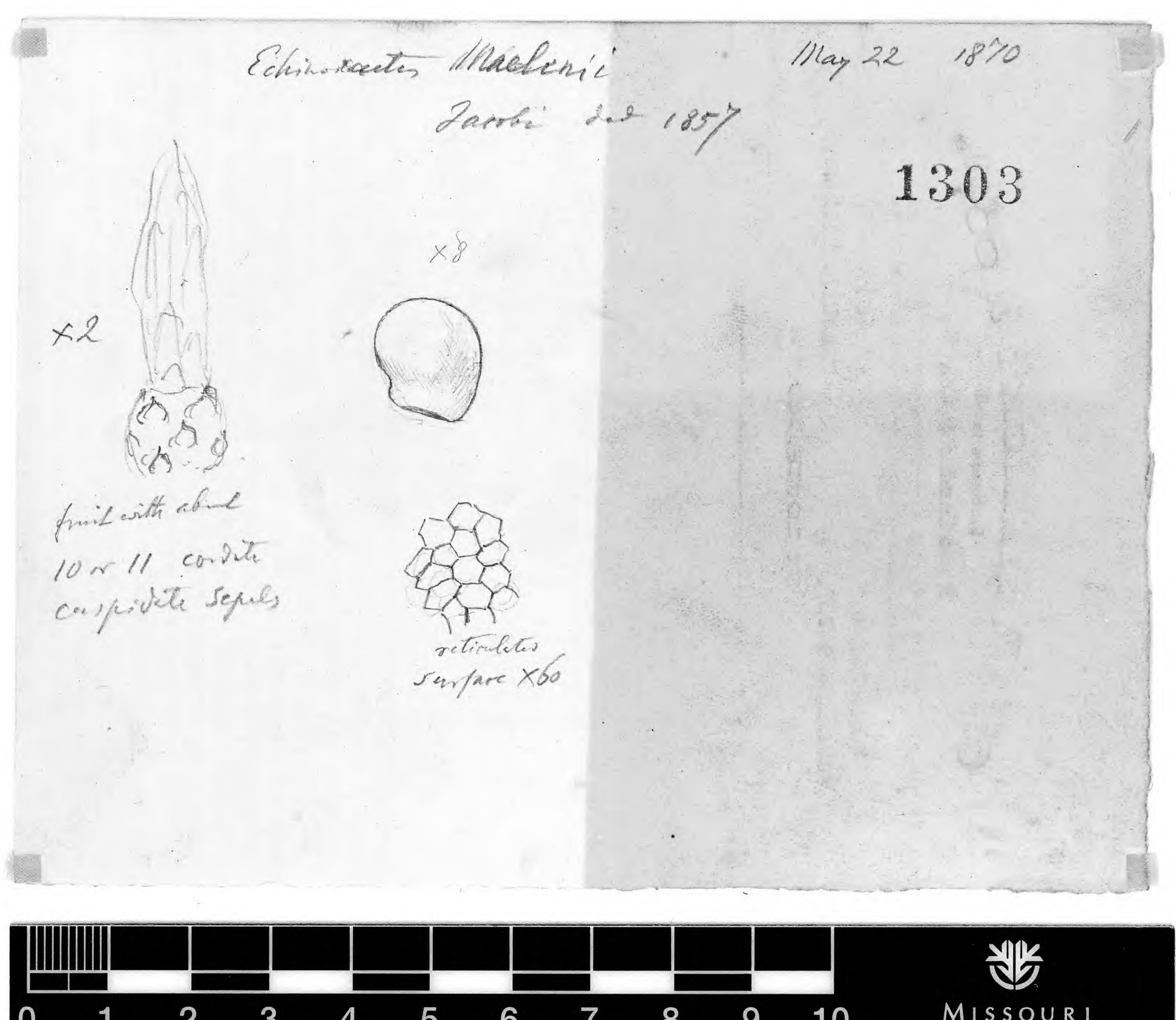


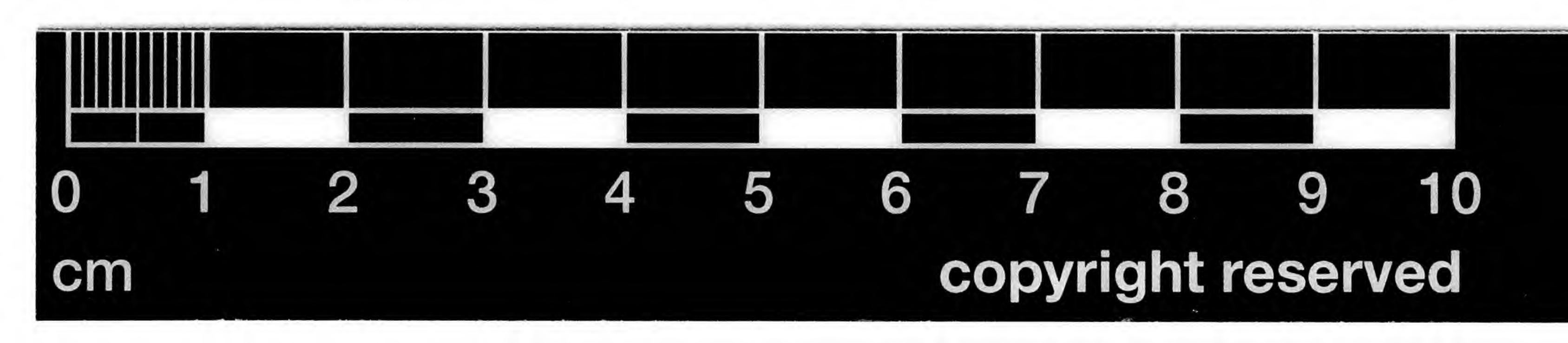
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Wainut

MISSOURI GARDEN
GEORGE ENGELMANN PAPERS



Manches zu wünschen übrig ließen, doch der dramatische Ausdruck jener Worte meistens auf eine höchst natürliche und faßliche Weise wiedergegeben würde.

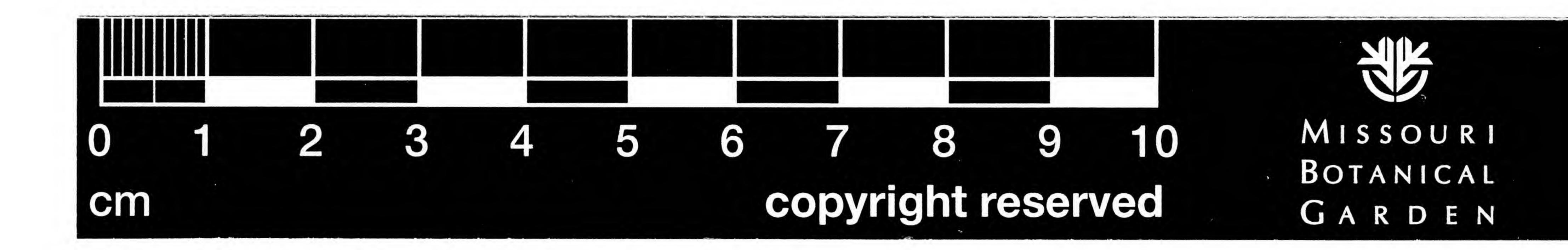
Uebrigens fand ich die Stadt bei meiner Ankunft in einer besondern Aufregung. Alle Welt sprach von der zu eröffnenden Indu= strie=Ausstellung. "Auch wir haben unsern Glaspalast," meinte unsere Hotelwirthin, was, wie sich später herausstellte, nichts an= deres hieß, als "ich werde Euch gehörigpfef= fern."— Ich muß gestehen, der Halifaxer Glaspalast reizte meine Neugierde, ich beschloß ihn aufzusuchen. Der Vorsatz war leicht, die Ausführung schwer; endlich stellte sich heraus, daß ich bereits mehrere Male an nen gelernt habe. Das erste reicht in meine diesem Palast vorbeispaziert war, ohne es be= | früheste Kindheit, es war ganz und gar sei= merkt zu haben; die Industrie-Ausstellung siger Natur. Das zweite ist eine rein eng= reduzirte sich auf äußerst viel Leinwand. Bei lische Erfindung, die sich durch ein soi-disant uns zu Lande nennt man so etwas Zelt. Schloß einer Königin, diverse Gardelieute= Das Ganze erinnerte mich an unsere Jahr= nants und stellenweise famose dinners aus= märkte ohne das bunte Allerlei der letzteren. zeichnet. Das dritte ist dieses neuschottländi= Uebrigens paßten die ausgestellten Gegen= sche Windsor, der Wohnort des unvergleichstände zu diesen leinenen Palästen vollkom= lichen Sam Slick, des einzigen Vertreters men, vermuthlich dachten die Halifaxer, daß der einzigen Literatur des einzigen Nova jene gläsern genug wären, um das Glas für | Scotia. Sie wissen, das "Einzige" war von die Behausung unnöthig zu machen. Ueber= jeher, wenn auch nicht mein "Eigenthum," dies war diese neuschottländische Industrie= | doch meine äußerst schwache Seite. Schrei= Ausstellung durchaus durchsichtiger Natur. ben Sie es dieser Schwachheit zu, daß mir

wurde, andere glaubten sich nicht besser hel= fen zu können, als indem sie einen Gesang anstimmten, der allerdings durchaus nicht zauberisch war. Wo die Vögel nicht singen, da müssen es die Menschen thun, dachten meine Reisegefährten, und bald belebte sich der Wald mit Harmonien, daß einem angst und bange werden konnte. Meine Gefähr= tin zur Linken schloß darüber die Augen, ich that desgleichen und in diesem durchaus ge= schlossenen Zustande erreichten wir endlich Windsor.

IV. Windsor.

Dies ist das dritte Windsor, das ich ken=

1303-1



Es lächelte mir zu, wie die alten Bekannten aus jener Zeit, die uns immer dann am liebsten sind, wenn sie sich so weit wie möglich ent= fernt halten. St. Johns blieb mir sehr schwimmende Drpheus, dem die Wasser blos fern, und deshalb machte es wirklich einen pompösen Eindruck auf mich. Uebrigens hörte ich plötzlich neben mir sagen. Es war gebe ich Ihnen die Versicherung, daß selbst von Weitem aus gesehen, zwischen Neu-Braunschweig und dem alten Braunschweig durchaus keine Verwechselung vorfallen kann.

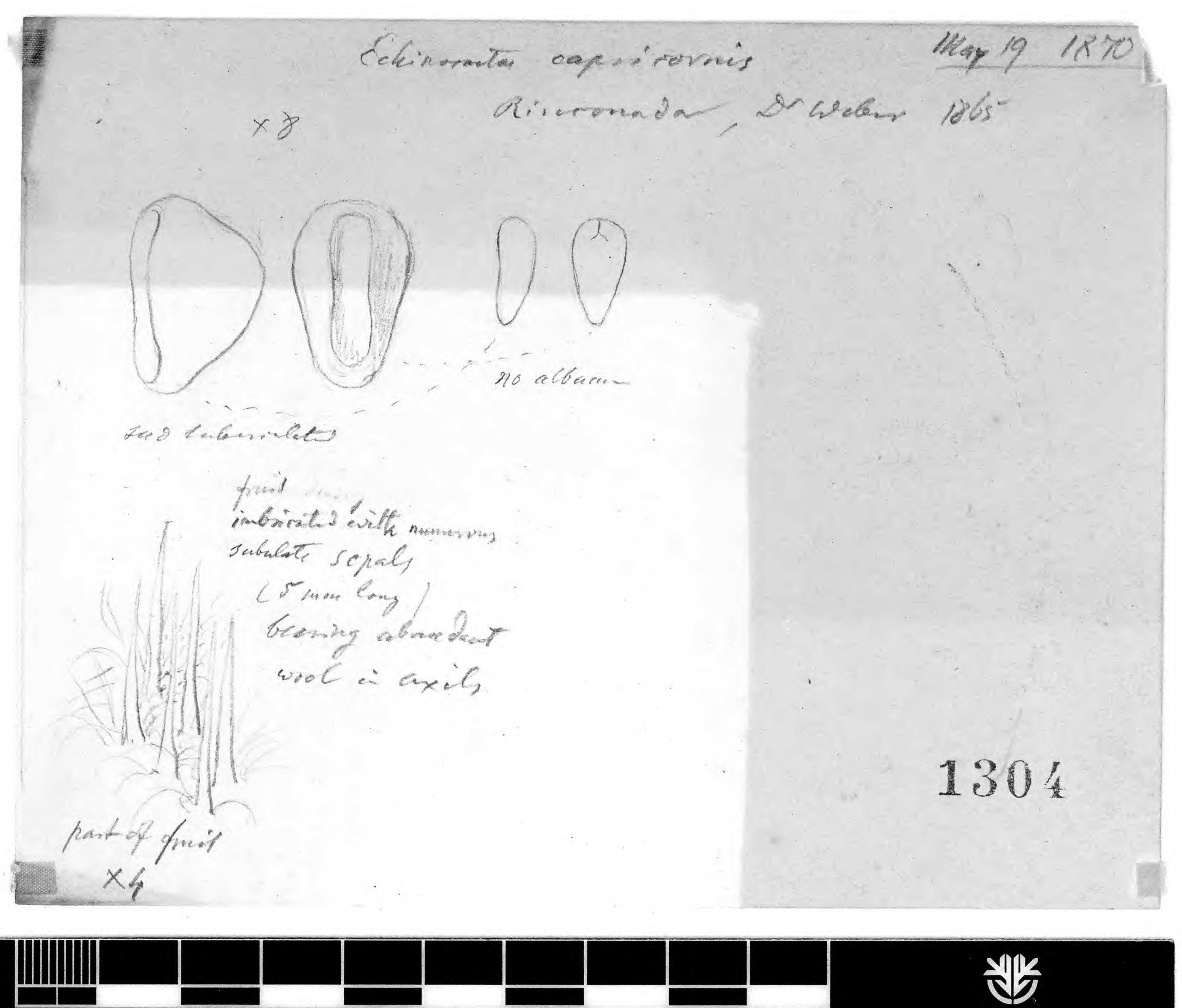
Vor St. Johns wechselten wir natürlich (nicht unsere Kleider, so etwas konnte bei uns nicht mehr vorfallen) aber sehr bedeu- lich störende Weise bemerkbar macht. tend die Schiffe. Ich kam auf den fünften Dampfer, einen echten Amerikaner. A la rechts die Vereinigten Staaten und links das bonheure, hier lebte ich wieder auf, hier kann britische Amerika vorstellten. Das ganze sich die Seele eines anständigen Menschen war auf eine äußerst natürliche Weise wie= des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts harmonisch dergegeben. Nach Verlauf von einigen bewegen. D Harmonie der Seelen, Ideal Stunden waren wir in Portland. Es war aller Jünglinge, die gewesen sind und noch noch früh, wenn auch nicht am Tage, die kommen werden, die amerikanische Dampf= Stadt machte sich deshalb sehr sonderbar, schifffahrt hat euch in die Wirklichkeit getra- was in uns den durchaus nicht sonderbaren

Kandalaber, diese schwellenden Divans und diese schwarze Bedientenwelt. Es ist der reine Schwindel der Vorzeit, auf praktisch= amerikanische Weise ausgeführt, es ist der nachziehen, es ist-"Six dollars, please," der Kassirer, der mir das Fahrbillet gegen obige Summe einhändigte, und mir die Ue= berzeugung beibrachte, daß, wenn wir in die= sen Böten auch durchaus nichts sehen, was uns an ein Schiff erinnern könnte, daß letz= tere sich in unserer Börse doch auf eine ziem=

Wir fuhren zwischen zwei Ufern hin, die gen. Freilich eine sehr wässerige Wirklich= | Entschluß bewirkte, sofort per Eisenbahn nach

> MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN GEORGE ENGELMANN PARES



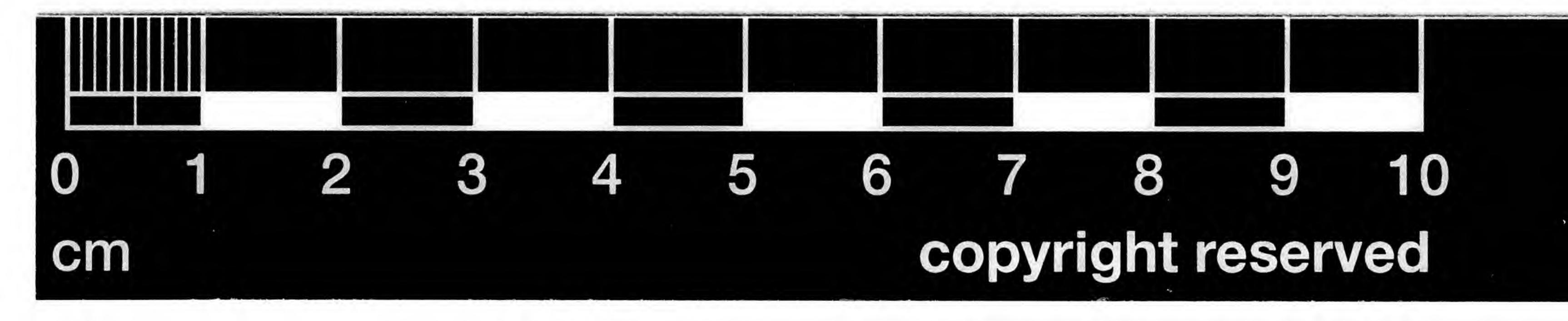




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MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN GEORGE ENGELMANN PAPERS



Continued dünn gehobelt ten das weiter und im Doelle zie der Stadt betrügen sie uns und hobeln die Ber Stadt betrügen sie und bische Benetter dünn, damit Schränke und Tische zurück und sagte den und die Aestern sag= Meister hat mich fortgeschickt, der Hannes studiren. nicht Hanneg Bretter bald brechen.

Freunde zu haben! Eine a rieth: Bittet die Fee, die im

es ist immer

den Amtmann;

Bratspieß, und wer das Bessere an den Spieß Hängt, dem dreht er's zu! Das Dritte sagte: Koin mant einen Makinim Trauermahlen bekommt er immer das Beste! Das Andere sagte: Laßt ihn Advocat wer-den, da kann er das Recht drehen wie einen sagte: Macht einen Pfarrer aus ihm, da hat er sein gutes Auskommen und bei Miswachs und Hagelschlag muß er seinen Decem doch haben, und bei Kindtausen, Hochzeiten und Run follte

Mediciner aus ihm; macht einen Rein, mußte ihm an einen ganz besonders schönen Gevatterbrief an sie schreiben, mit großen, geschnörkelten "Meiner wohlehrsamen, tugenddas dem Jungen lebenslang zugute kommt! Der Rath gestel der Wöchnerin und ihrem Manne und die Fee ward gesaden zum Geeinen langen Titel darauf, Einkadung

Schulmeister

Ber

vatterschmaus.

und band

und ward Pathe des Kindes

Fee."

belobten Jungfer Gevatterin Die Fee nahm auch die

Buchstaben, und

der hieß:

Span Span ward er zornig und jagte den Hannes da= den Hobel verkehrt hielt, hovelte und doch kein habe, daß sie brechen; er fiel und daß er Neltern: Der weil ich die L Da kam vou. weil alte Frau aber m Walde wohnt, der Junge getaust werden sollte, berieth man über die Gevattern und Eins sagte: Rehmt den reichen Müller, der hat nicht Kind noch Kegel und vererbtvielleicht dem Jungen sein Vermögen! Und das Andere sagte: Rehmt den Amtmann; es ist immer gut, vornehme ahnna, er hat den Mund von ihr. Und da die Zeit kam, daß zu Gevatter; die bindet vielleicht etwas ein,

gauprete: Er steht ver Mitter

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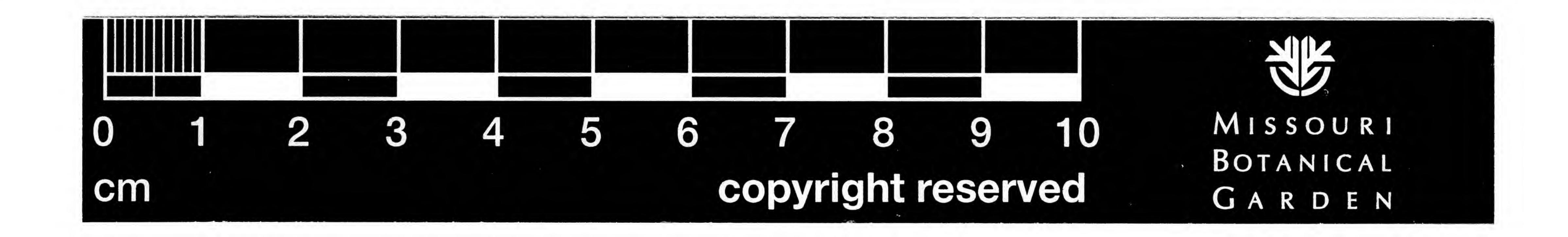
ward Dunne

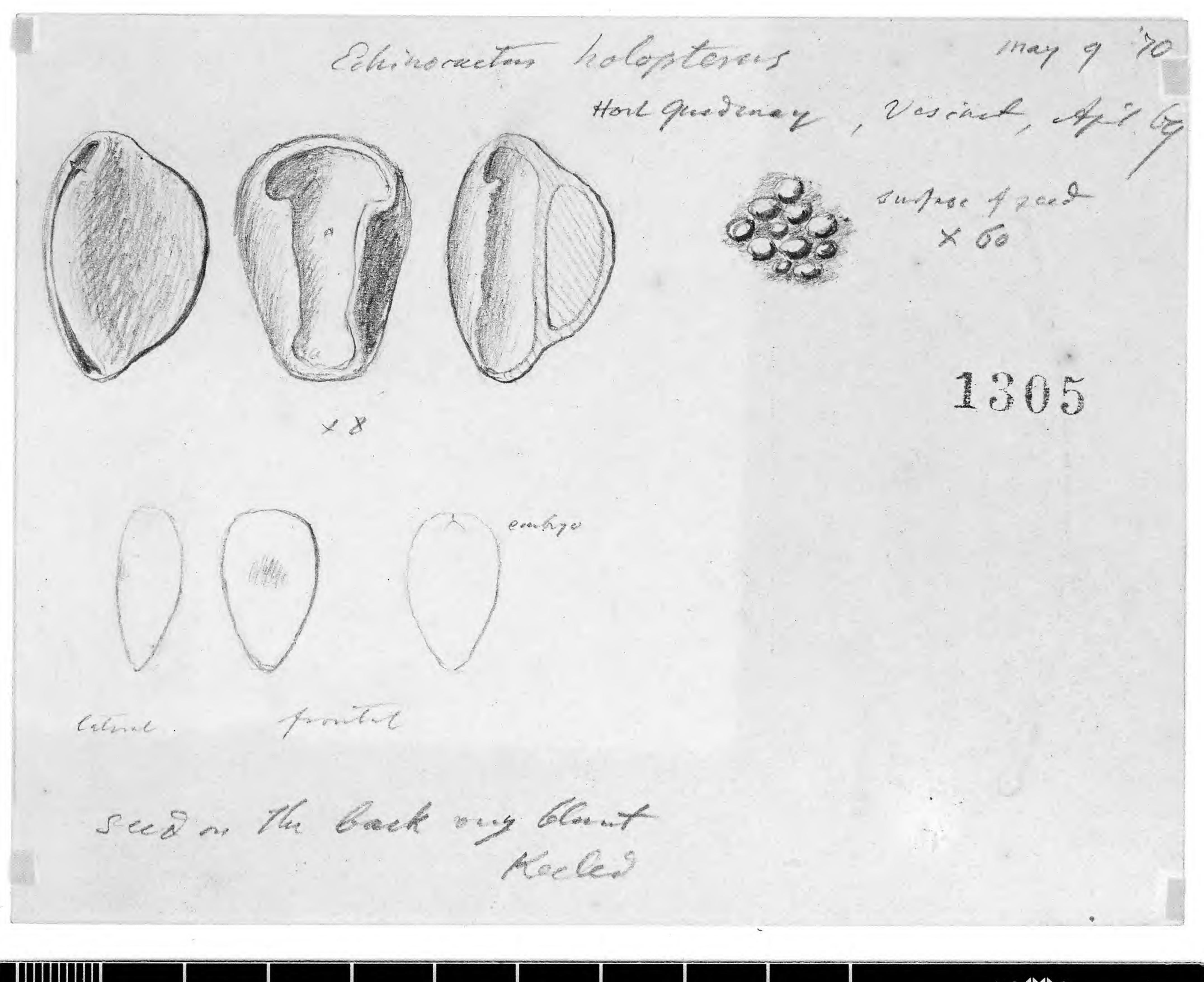
umringt und festgenommen und der zu nant ward zornig und weil er keinen Bart man nun den todten General aufhob und Stelle als Minister und schickte ihn fort. Vorfall an den König.

Du um nungeneuren war ihm, als fiel' ein hatte, den er drehen konnte, drehte er die Schleier von seinen Augen, und er gewann Kopfhaare und sagte: Hannes, du bist des eine tiefe Einsicht in die Geschäfte der übri= Todes, du hast unsern General erschossen! gen Minister und sagte von Stund' an nicht Nein, antwortete Hannes, es ist der erste mehr zu Allem Ja. Da sagten die Mini= Feind, den ich traf! Und dabei blieb er, was ster: Der Hannes ist gefährlich! und legten man ihm auch sagte; und er ward zum es an, daß der König erfuhr, Hannes könne Hauptmann geführt und dieser ließ ihn zum nichts als lesen und kaum seinen Namen Oberst führen, und überall sagte Hannes: schreiben. Darüber ward der König zornig Es war der erste Feind, den ich traf. Da und nahm Hannes den Orden und die

die Papiere herausnahm, die er bei sich trug, Als nun Hannes heim kam, erzählte er da ergab sich, daß der General die Armee an den Aeltern, wie es ihm ergangen sei und den Feind verrathen hatte und so stellen daß er die Schnur abgelegt habe; und die wollte, daß dieser sie vernichten konnte. Da Mutter lief zur Fee und bat: Gib ihm eine ließ man den Hannes los, und berichtete den andere Schnur! Da sagte die Fee: Werft nicht weg, was euch glücklich gemacht hat,

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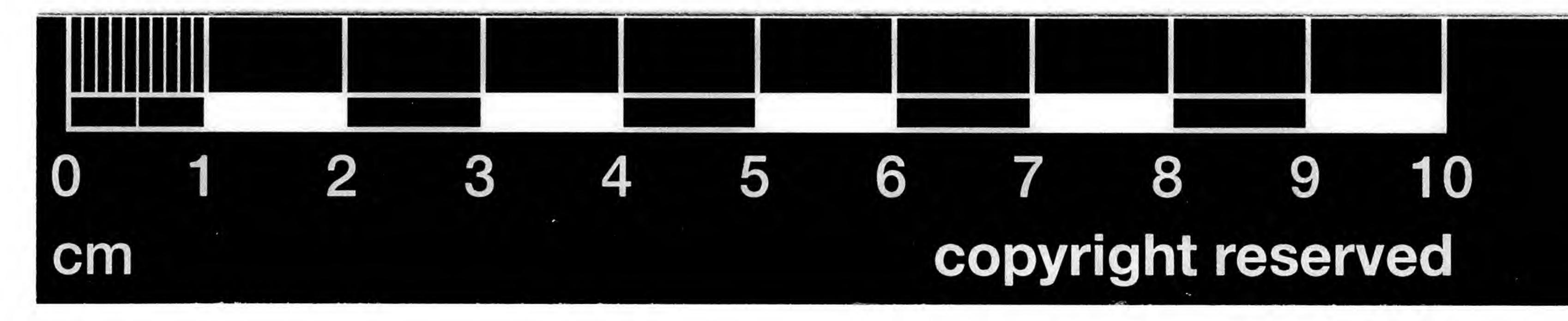


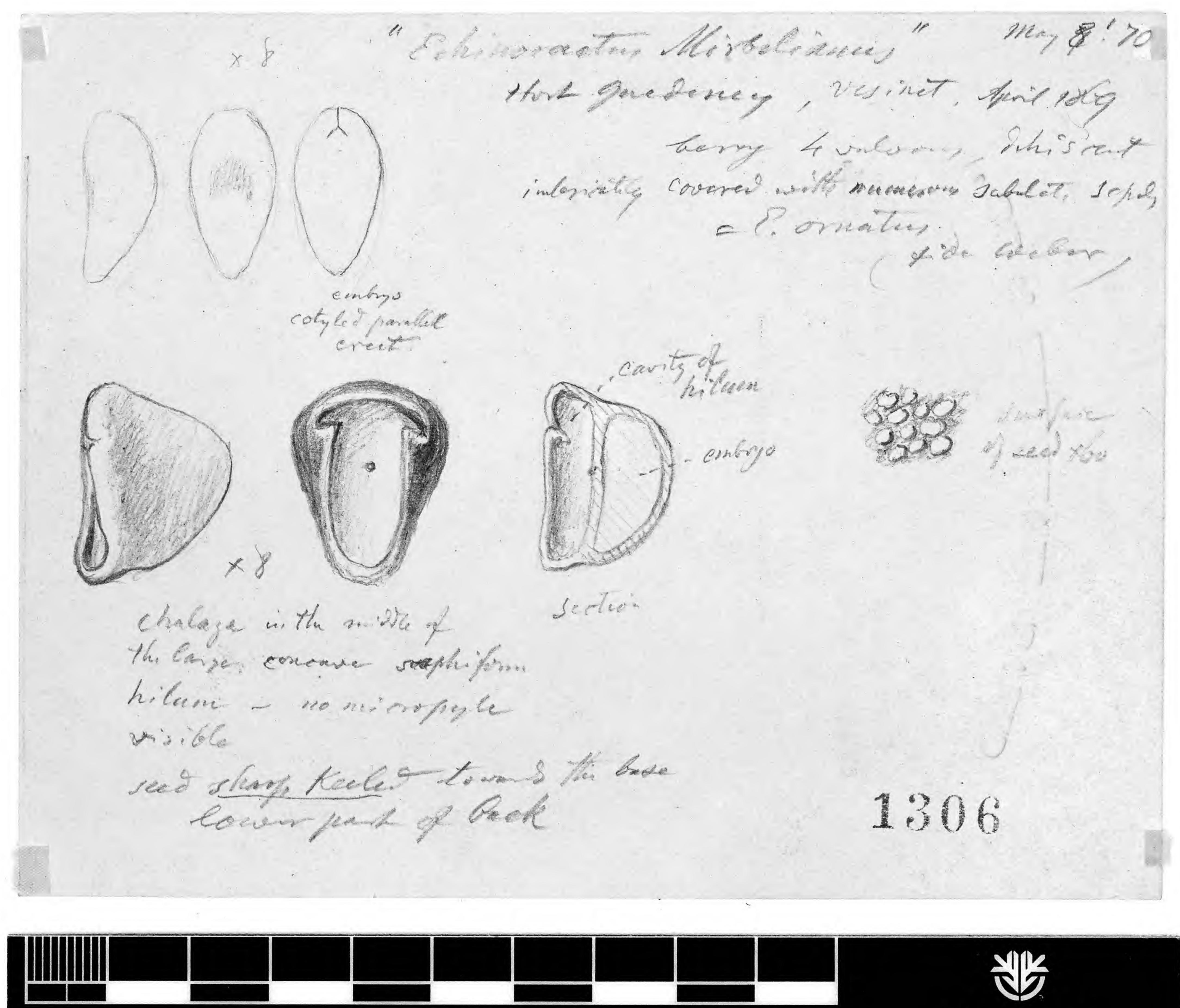




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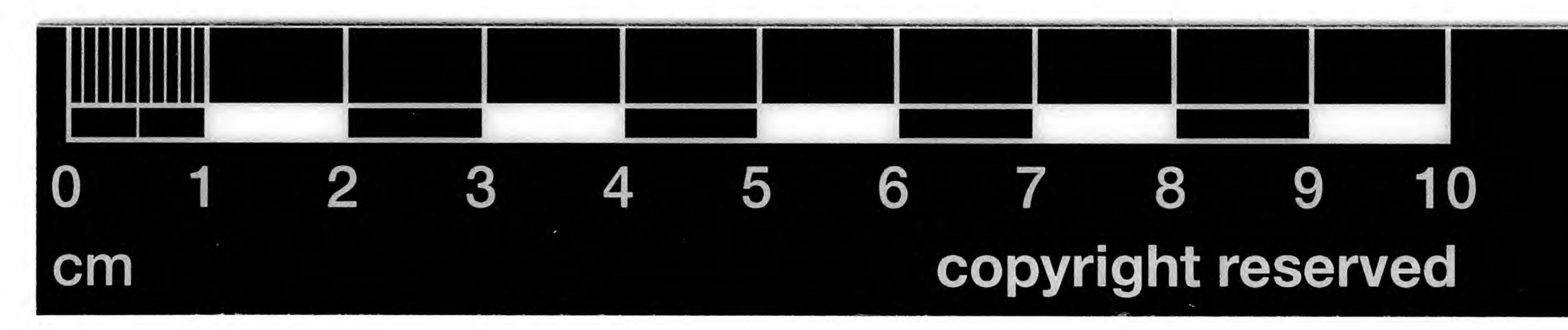


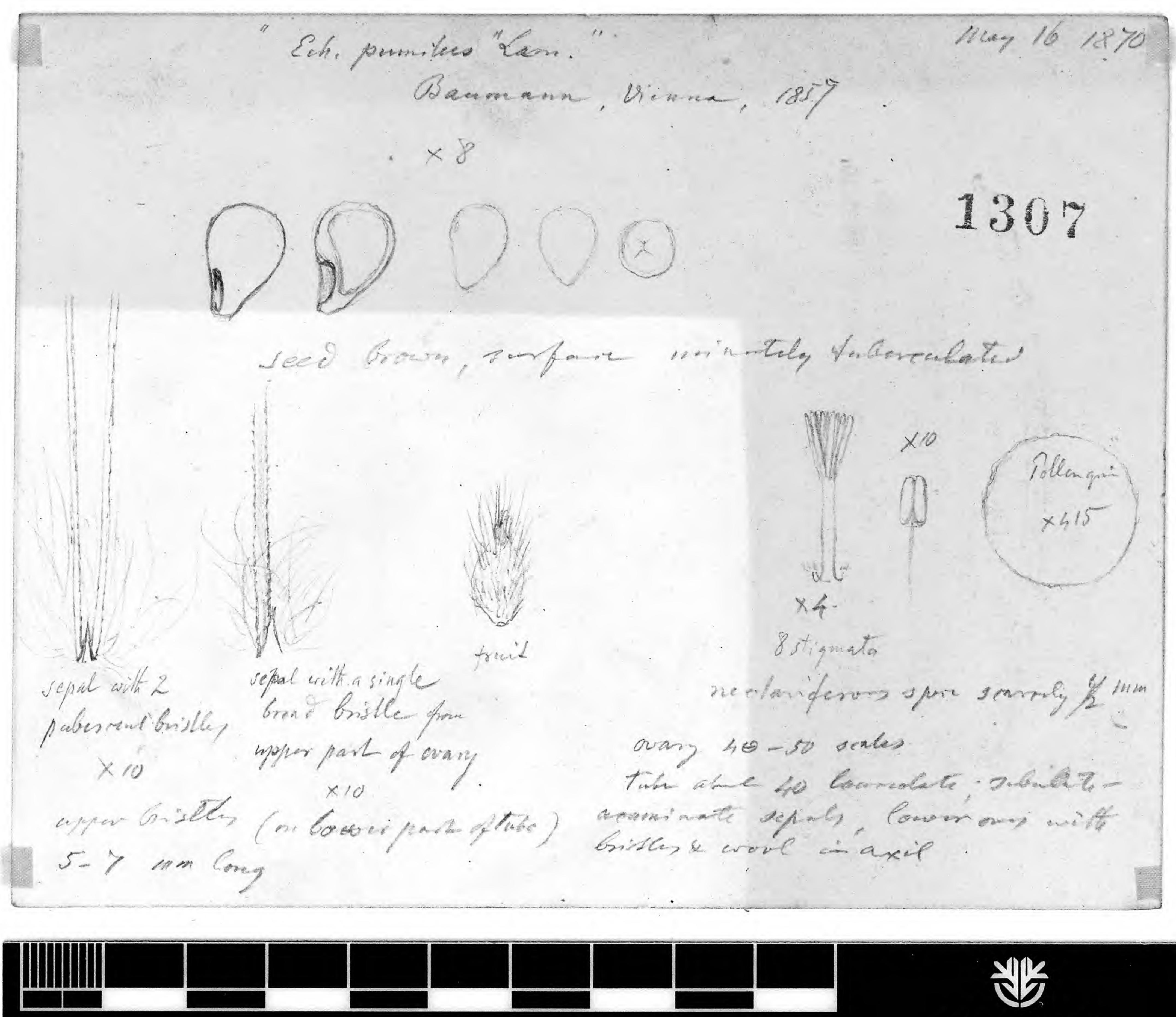


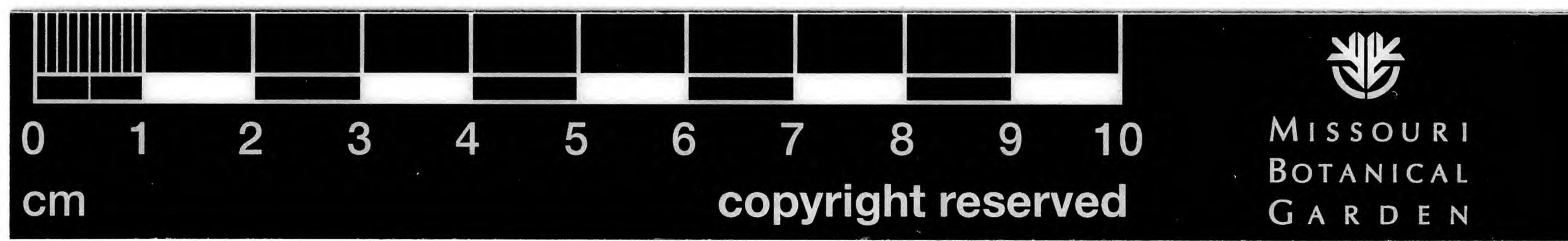
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Walnut

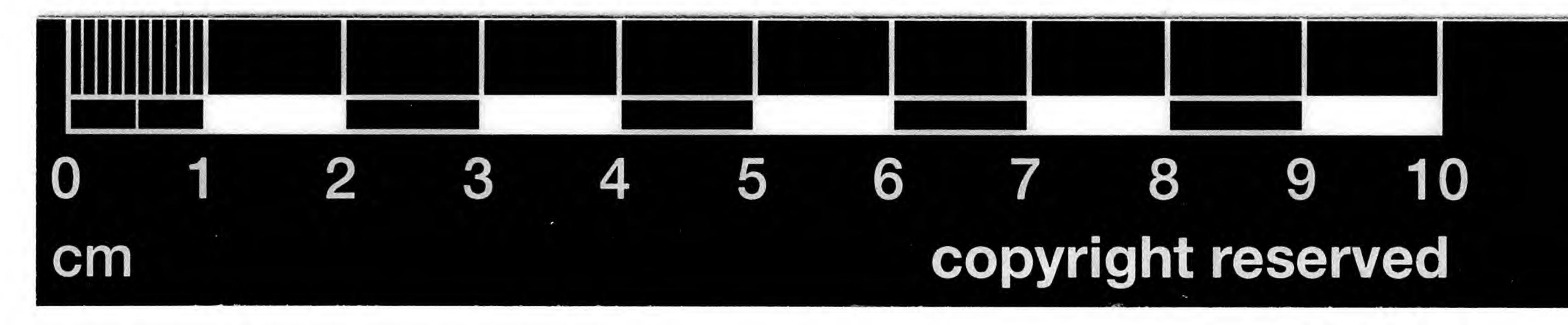
MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN GEORGE ENGELMANN PAPERS







GEURGE ENGELMANN PAPERS



und Feber Rünn Eier a kann. Die Eier aber liefere ab e Schahmeisterei des Landes, und wei eins zurückbehältst, bist du des Todes geht es euch, ihr Leute? Hat Jeder vo Sonntags sein Huhn im Lopfe? Di worteten die Leute: Gestrenger Herr Da freute sich der Fürst, als er das ausnehmend und dachte bei sich: In m Schahmeister, der sie im Lande verkließ und ins Ausland schiediche und vie und seine Unterthanen besuchte, fragte eige be be geht es euch. ihr komt. 2 – Lande steht's doch gar gut. Ich bi glücklicher Bater meiner Unterthanen. haire tevendig und nimm einen geober Da nun der Fürst im Lande umher seine Eier ute: Gestrenger Herr Huhn alle Tage im 3 Fürsten von Bolksbeglückung so schön 300 sein Huhn gut und lieserte die der die wenn das Huhn stiebt, auch Da erschracken die Leute und gar biff. wohnen Schahmeister, bod wir haben das meister, steptig 63 dafür löste. darinn Ber Lande Hochzeit= Frau, vie er nun yei= Hochzeitgeschenke, neues Einbrin= Aber das Bübchen sollte keine Furcht vor Todten haben, wollte der Vater, der ein sehr verständiger Mann war; und er nahm das Bübchen bei der Hand und führte es zur todten Stiefmutter, die regte sich nicht. aber dem Bübchen glaubte den Worten des Der Vater mußte schon einen besser Be-is sühren, und er that es, denn er war am bösesten ? Da sate Bater: Merk auf! Und er hielt der seligen, ersten Frau eine lange Lobmeiner seligen Frau Mutalle Tugenden vorkamen, die ein Das antwortete: etmas gab es wieder Riemanden Mutter sate der Bater, schmaus, Hochzeitgesigen und Flitterwoche thun frug er das Bübchen Wann wurde die und mit der dritten graute voch und er der Todten haben, ter Gutes sprachst. weis führen, und ein guter Bater. Wenn du von Die Lobten rathen konnte. Vaters nicht. darin

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schön wie Schiller, und Tragodien, so swon anver geop-Bin ich nun größer?

Da stellte die Kritik den guten Geschmack du bist's nicht!

wie Shakespeare, und Lustspiele, so fein wie stellten sich dem Throne gegenüber. Da Molière—er glaubte es nemlich—und stellte merkte Tobald ganz von selbst, daß er nicht sich damit auf die Fußspitzen und fragte: größer geworden war. Wenn der Leser vielleicht ein Mittel wissen sollte, wie man größer werden kann, so bitt' ich darum. Ich neben ihn und maß ihn und sagte: Nein, würd' es ihm mittheilen. Der Tobald lebt (11. am h. H.) noch.

Reiseskizzen von St. Johns nach New York.

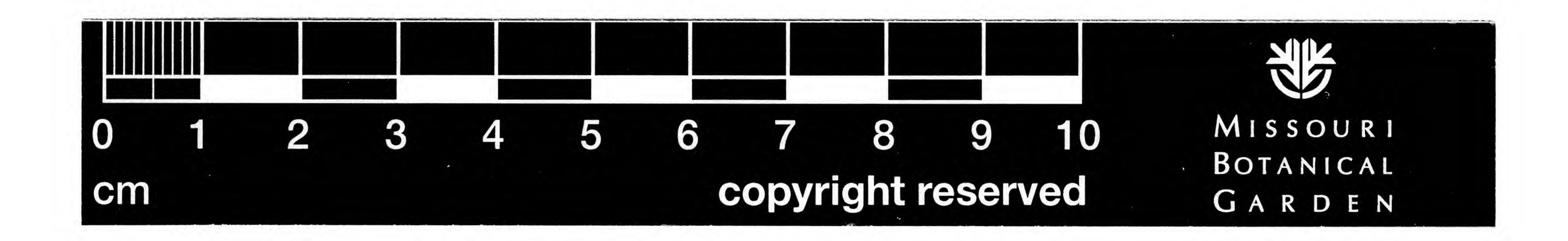
Von Theodor Hagen.

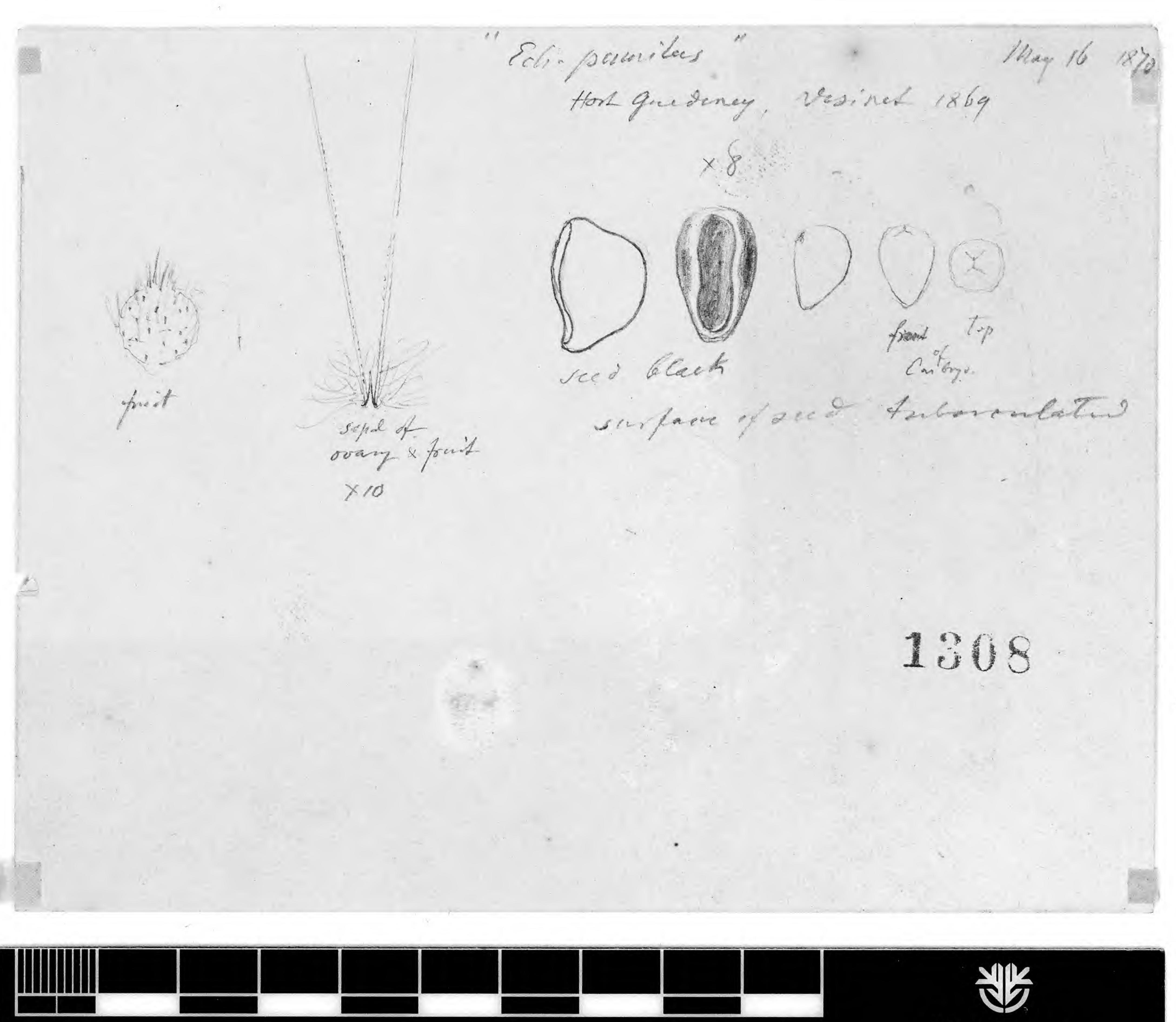
I. St. Johns.

europäisch wie möglich. Freilich, die Mög= Eis ganz gewiß, zumal im Winter. St.

lichkeit ist sehr newfoundländisch. Gott, Als ich in den Hafen dieser Haupt= was für Städte giehts in der Welt! Ich stadt Newfoundlands einfuhr, dachte ich glaube, es war St. Johns, das zuerst die an den Rhein. Rechts und links diesel= Wahrscheinlichkeit an's Tageslicht brachte, ben Hügel, am Fuße derselben alle Sorten es kann auch etwas außer der Welt liegen. menschlicher Behausungen, endlich die Stadt, Zwar kann man nicht sagen, daß hier die amphitheatralisch gebaut — in der That, so Welt mit Brettern zugenagelt ist, aber mit

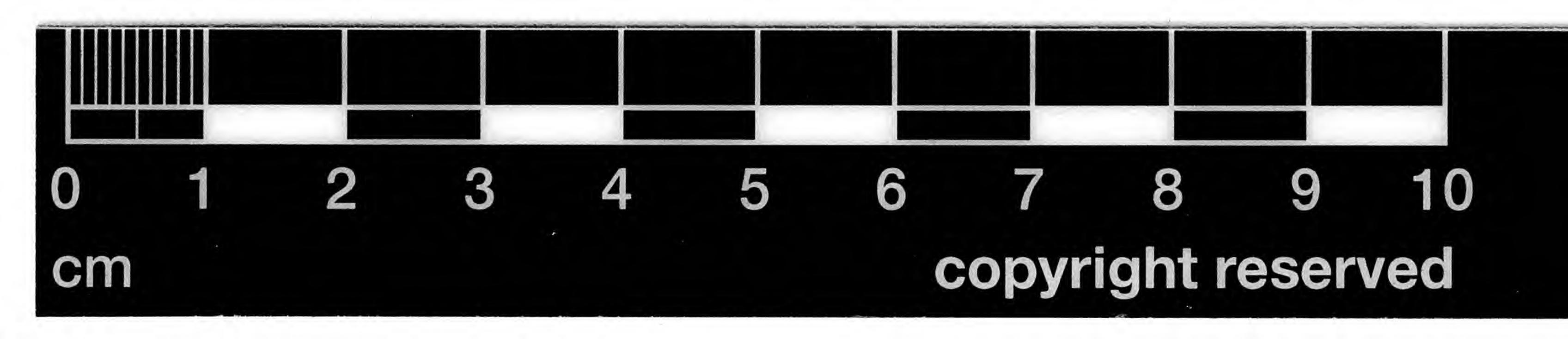
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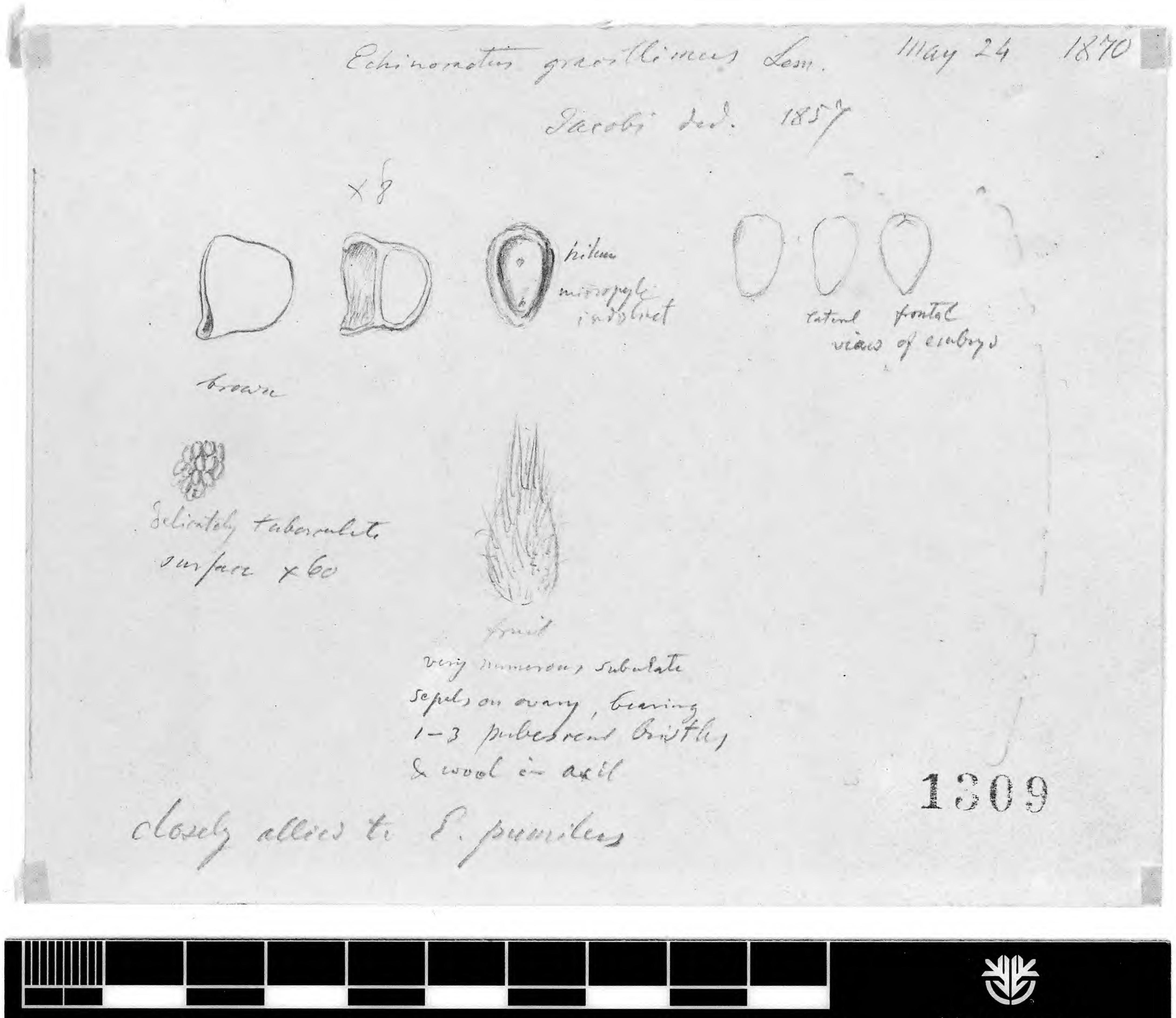


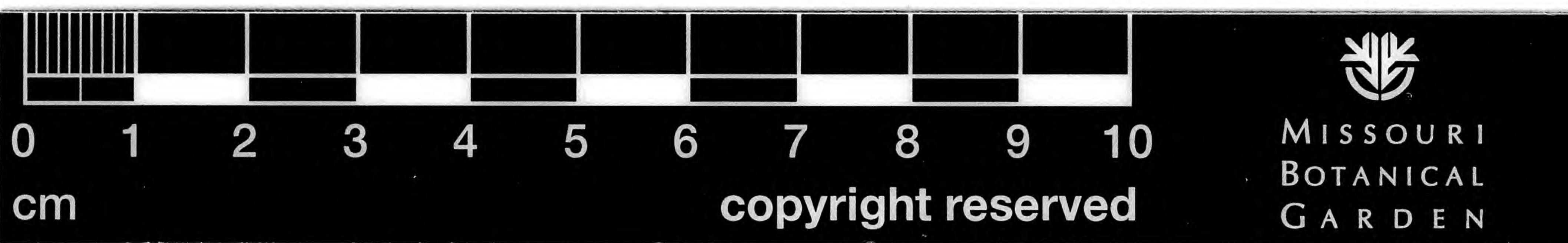


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MISSITT TOTANICAL GARDEN GEURGE ENGELMANN PAPERS







MISSOURI BOTANICAI GARDEN GEORGE ENGELMANN PAPERS



MISSOURI ECTANICAL CONT GEO. ENGELMANN, M. D.
3003 Locust Street. St. Louis, Mo., May 12 apparents a gymoralyosus sent by Parry a Paloner gha San Lewis Ideri, Myrsa i- 1879-80 Deprused globore, diameter 2, hight 3 inches, gray-21 singulady irregular ribs, mamillate protuberaures, (followsles) strongly protonding, commented by low, narrow Compressed vidges, and 1/4 inter a part artola eval or oblog, immersed, been at the Cower and two (one above the other) dusky stilly Convert spines 4-6 lines long, Inher at base for Short where where the short with where with where fully open, pule rose coloured, with Juker midribs Sepals on away 6-8, things along to those delicately fringed gradually enlaying to those on falle 20-25 harbacions, similar, had larger cause inner sept, petals it along 20 entire in orlanate petals 35 or 40 oblinger laurelet, frieged the outer our awares the inner abline huitanian cavily extremely stork Stegment Slaminate fruit of take about 4 him, boy, stagemen ? subsect above pellow my x2
2 liver long execut above the longest forter ill x2
stemens. Out it Shans Same plans i flower agi

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lesso à contre avecla evett 2 sponen, it not tahoun the luterstan dymeral, graces viracons very man Limitar, fra description to Ehybogonus falon, bill that he, 100 1883 21 mbs, grong glansver undelatetabarvelet, ily

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It is one of the loving tributes which Art pays to flowers that she finds in them the most perfect and pleasing types of beauty and delicacy of coloration. There was but a few years since little that was of high art in Christmas cards; as a rule, in fact, they were of a vulgar type as far as art and elegance were concerned—mere reproductions of the ancient valentine order, either sentimentally silly or burlesquely vulgar and coarse. The public taste has made a great stride within the past few years; and if in the impulse

nevertheless very different in appearance and properties—charcoal and the diamond are cases in point. Dr. EMERSON REYNOLDS has been lately experimenting on plants with the view of showing how differently substances of the same chemical composition may act upon plants. He took two bodies, "ammonium sulpho-cyanate" and "thiocarbamide," or "sulphurea," which have exactly the same chemical composition, each containing two proportionate parts of nitrogen, four of hydrogen, one of carbon, and one

ance, and are sold cheaper.

-- VRIESIA PSITTACINA (Lindl., VAR. MOR-RENIANA ×) (Belgique Horticole, 1882, t. x.—xii.) is a cross between V. psittacina and V. carinata. Its leaves are in vase-like tufts, from the centre of which emerges a long, erect, scarlet flower-spike; flowers distant, scarlet at the base, yellow at the tips. In V. psittacina the flowers are densely crowded, in short, flat, fan-shaped racemes; in V. carinata they



FIG. 145.—A PLANT STOVE AT CHISWICK. (SEE P. 816.)

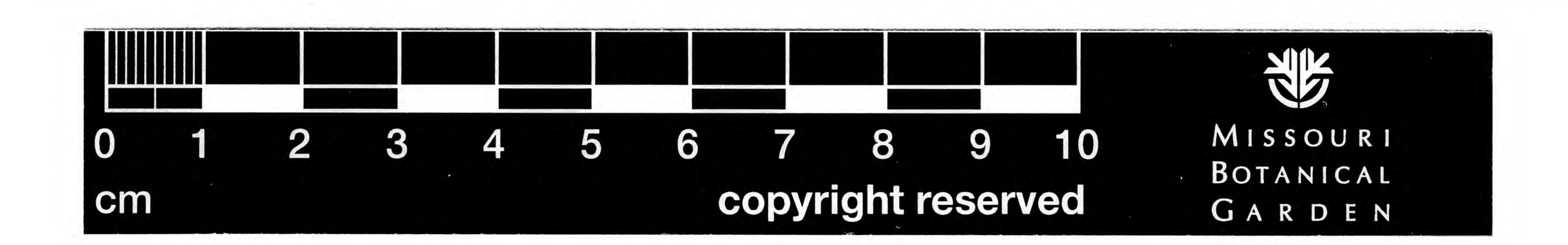
that taste has developed towards better things the æsthetic school of art professors and disciples has played any part let them by all means have the credit. In the modern Christmas card of floral design, however, the sweetest charms and most pleasing pictures are found where not quaint æsthetic ideas but those of Nature pure and simple have been most closely followed. We have seen reproductions of such distinctive Roses as La France, Général Jacqueminot, and Maréchal Niel, that are perfect; they show at once that even romantic or sentimental artists can be truthful, and in the humble field of floriculture Violets, Pansies, Snowdrops, and myriads of other popular but unpretentious flowers have been depicted with skill that professional artists might well envy. We accept with pleasure this evidence of the popular love for beautiful flowers, and not least do we rejoice that in depicting them for popular admiration taste

of sulphur. The elements are the same, and the proportions are the same, but the molecules of which the two are composed are arranged or grouped differently. Without going into details, for the full comprehension of which an acquaintance with chemistry is needed, it may be said that while the ammonium sulphocyanate acts on plants as a powerful poison, its "metamer," thiocarbamide, or sulphurea, stimulates the growth of the same kinds of plants otherwise grown under like conditions, and induces healthy development of all their parts, thus acting as a distinct plant food.

—— PITH HATS IN AUSTRALIA.—As an illustration of the superiority of Chinese manipulation over that of the native Indians, the following extract from a report on the Indian products at the Melbourne International Exhibition of 1880-81 may be quoted.

are in long racemes, with the flowers moderately distant one from the other, while in the cross they are much more widely separated.

PLUM PUDDING.—Whilst antiquarian inquirers perchance are digging deep into Christmas lore in the hope of discovering the origin of that popular association which exists between the wondrous combination that is universally known as Plumpudding, but which is not Plum at all, the readers of the Gardeners' Chronicle may well, and doubtless wonderingly, ask what possible connection can exist between the said pudding and gardening. Our reply to this query is that, after all, the chief component parts of our great festive dish are plant products, and of such kinds as are in their respective countries and commercial departments held in the highest esteem. It is true that the great staple



of Sugar-cane, and products of spice trees in delicately persumed variety. The pudding is, however, of so composite and representative a kind that not only does animal life administer to its construction, but the domestic fowl adds its share, so that the beasts of the pasture, the poultry of the yard, the corn from the field, and the fruit trees of the garden, all administer to its complex and varied composition, for truly a real Christmas pudding is a domestic dainty that is fearfully and wonderfully made. Probably no dish of which we partake contains so many diverse constituents, obtained from so wide a geographical area. The flour may be homegrown, or it may have come from Russian steppes or Western American States. The Raisins, delicious, sweet, juicy morsels that the modern cook will in the Christmas pudding cut up and spoil, are perchance from far California, or nearer Spain. Greece or the Ionian Islands may send us the Currants which so bother us in their strange appellation, because they, too, are not Currants at all, but are the fruit of the Vine also. From the West Indian Islands perhaps come the Oranges and Lemons, which give the prized candied peel, and the rich spices have inhaled their pleasant odour under equatorial sunshine. Truly does a Christmas Plum-pudding in its cosmopolitan and heterogenous compound represent the universality of British commerce—of the world peacefully and profitably conquered. Our contemporary, the Lancet, which now and again persists in disturbing our torpid minds with some alarming facts as to evils, moral and physical, which we have long borne far too listlessly, at least compensates us somewhat by the assurance that Plum-pudding is capital stuff after all, though by middle-aged humanity oft held in terror as promotive of indigestion and dyspepsia. To children especially this is welcome news, and we shall not be surprised if the youngsters quote to careful and perhaps overnervous Paterfamilias the Lancet authority in favour of yet another helping. Puddings, of course, vary in quality, and perhaps it is in the sense of "goodness" so called or otherwise that they are good for our stomachs or the reverse. The plain well-boiled Plum-pudding is, if not eminently nutritive, at least substantial diet. The rich fruity pudding, which the goddess of the kitchen regards as "good," is perhaps, like old port wine, productive of ills to which the flesh will become heir. Like to Potatos, however, the goodness or otherwise of the puddings depends very much upon the cooking; and whether the Lancet dictum be accepted with faith or incredulity, at least we can give no better advice than that the pudding should not only be boiled, but should be so thoroughly.

—— Tulipa brachystemon (Regel, in Garten-flora, t. 1099) is not much to look at, according to the figure, but there is no telling what cultivation may do for it, as few things improve so much by cultivation as the Tulip.

Orchid, now flowering at Kew, is a native of the Andes of Peru, and has been authorised by LINDLEY, although few books recognise it under that name. HUMBOLDT, BONPLAND, and KUNTH, Nov. Gen., i., 88, have figured it as Dendrobium grandiflorum. The massive wax-like flowers are produced singly on the peduncle, and are white, with the exception of the labellum, which is brown, tipped with yellow. It forms a pleasing contrast to the popular Lycaste Skinneri, and although of smaller dimensions would rival it in utility for cut flower purposes; and seeing that white flowers are often in great request its beauty and utility are good recommendations.

word to those who have still to make their arrangements for Christmas. Every one having any connection with a garden is on the qui vive in Christmas week, but in the plant department there is more bustle and a greater display of earnestness than in any other. To cut the matter short, there is more work to be done in this department, which accounts for the hurry. A lot of ordinary tying up, trimming and digging, may be done without much mental effort, but the plantsman must use his head as well as

or and men man paradum branch or ment business, and can say from experience that there is a vast difference in their calculating powers, and an equally great difference, as a consequence, in their work. This is not written either in disparagement or discouragement of any one—far otherwise. The man who does not excel in one thing may do so in another. But to return to the subject, there is more due to accurate calculation in this matter than is often thought of or admitted. If there are three or more houses to be arranged so as to present a gay effect, there must, or ought to be, some idea of degree of attractiveness that each should present according to its position and status as a plant structure, for these, like the gardeners who manage them, have each a status of their own. A man, therefore, who would excel in arranging plants must be able to take an approximate estimate of the material at his disposal, and the area that he has to furnish, and keep this in his mind's eye all the while the work is progressing, or he will probably have a preponderance of flowers in one place, and next to none in another, or he may be actually short of material of any kind at the finish to complete his arrangement. This kind of calculation may be largely acquired by practice, and we know of no knowledge that is more useful, as it enables the young gardener to see in his mind's eye the consummation of important work before it is actually begun. He will probably be able to point out obstacles to his master, who cannot always be in one place, but who will be ready to appreciate and respect foresight in his assistant of whatever age.

—— BLACK CURRANT, CHAMPION (Florist and Pomologist, December).—This is the finest Black Currant yet produced, the berries being very abundant, of large size and fine flavour. To be sent out by Messrs. Carter & Co.

THE HOUSE OF HURST & SON.—On Saturday evening last Messrs. HURST & Son's annual dinner was held at the Three Nuns Hotel, Aldgate High Street. About seventy employées of the firm and visitors sat down to a capital spread under the presidency of Mr. HUGH AITON, who subsequently gave the toast of the evening, "The House of HURST & Son," in eulogisfic terms. Mr. Sherwood paid a like graceful compliment to "The employés," and a very pleasant evening was spent.

— FIXING OF THE DUNES.—In the article on this subject at p. 679, the writer inadvertently stated that the *Elements of Sylviculture* was translated as well as published by Messrs. RIDER & SON. It was translated by Mr. FERNANDEZ and Mr. H. SMYTHIES of the Indian Forest Service, and published only by Messrs. RIDER.

— GLASGOW ROYAL BOTANIC INSTITUTION.— The annual meeting of the proprietors of the Royal Botanic Institution was held recently, under the Presidency of Mr. WILLIAM CONNAL, and we learn from the sixty-fifth annual report of the directors that the revenue from annual subscriptions, £1353 18s. 6d., shows this year a decrease of £33 2s. 6d., although the number of subscribers has increased. This diminution is no indication of a waning interest in the garden on the part of subscribers, but is entirely due to an alteration that has been made in the date of issue of tickets to subscribers. The value of the property in the garden has during the past year been largely increased. Not only is there a new range of plant-houses, one of the finest, if not the finest in the country, but the collection of plants has been augmented in value, mainly by donations, by several hundreds of pounds. The Winter Garden has proved one of the greatest attractions of the garden during the past year. Now that the new range of houses is in a condition far enough advanced to admit of the reception of plants, the Palms and other unsuitable plants have been removed from the Winter Garden, and the building will now be devoted entirely to the purposes of a temperate plant-house, for which it was reconstructed. Until the new range of plant-houses is in a condition to allow of the proper disposition of the plants therein there must be a constant shifting of the specimens,

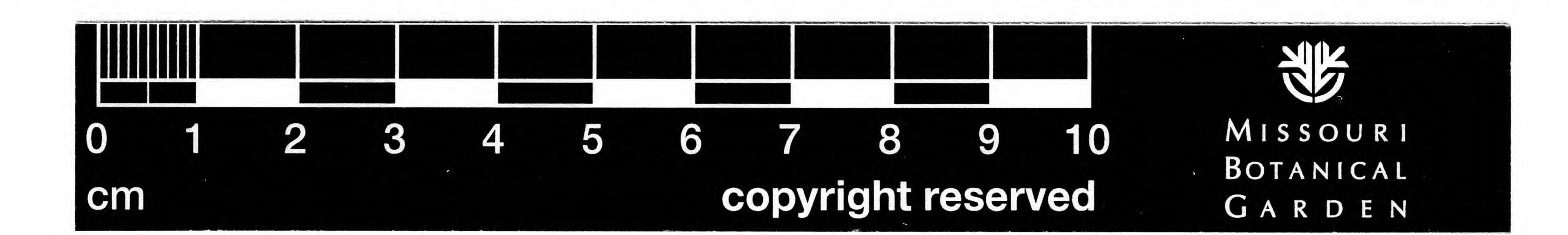
audus have been necessitated by the building operations; but the most important work completed during the past year has been the re-arrangement of the herbaceous ground for study. A most instructive addition has been made to the collections in the garden, in the formation of a tank for water and marsh plants. The Professor of Botany in the University has been regularly supplied with specimens for teaching, and his students, to the number of 185, have had facilities for study in the garden. As the new range of plant-houses is nearly completed, the directors will, in conformity with their statement in last year's report, soon have to consider what steps they ought to take to provide proper accommodation for the teaching of botany in the garden. This matter is one of considerable urgency. The report embodied a letter from Professor BALFOUR, which laid before the Board a statement of the needs of a Botanical Institute such as ought to exist in the Glasgow Botanic Garden. The Botanical Institute should, it was said, contain: -Lecture hall, seated for no fewer than 350; laboratory accommodation, museum, herbarium, and library. Three ways have been suggested by which this accommodation may be provided—by enlarging the present building, by acquiring North Park House, or by the erection of a new building specially designed. The last was the scheme favoured by Professor Balfour, who remarked—"For a few thousand pounds all that is required can be provided. Surely that amount will be forthcoming?" There was also appended a letter from Sir I. D. Hooker, which stated—"Whether, then, for its use as a means of instructing the public by object lessons, or of obtaining valuable and interesting plants for the garden, or for increasing the value of the establishment by enabling it to benefit mankind through its cultures, I would venture to urge the claims of a Museum of Economic Botany on the garden authorities quite independently of its use to the Professor of Botany, which is of itself a sufficient argument for its establishment. I have only to add that such a museum is the most inexpensive of any, whether as regards construction, contents, or maintenance." The report proceeds:—"The directors have gratification in announcing that a continued hearty response is given to their appeal in last year's report for donations. On no previous occasion have they had the pleasure of recording so much liberality as they have this year. Amongst the 700 or 800 plants received are many of great rarity and value, and many of much interest economically, as well as botanically."

--- ASYSTASIA SCANDENS. -- This evergreen climber is now flowering in the stove at Kew. Being a native of Sierra Leone, in West Tropical Africa, it delights in a moist warm temperature, and the flowers being produced in terminal racemes, free growth should be encouraged, and the shoots tied in full length. The large pale cream or white coloured flowers are tubular, and much widened towards the mouth. The plant belonged to the extensive and valuable collection of the late Mr. JOAD of Wimbledon, and, although not new, is worthy of cultivation. It is figured in the Botanical Register, 1847, t. 31, as Henfreya, and in the Botanical Magazine, 4449, but in the latter under the name of Asystasia scandens. Here it will be seen that the bracts, usually so conspicuous in the inflorescence of other Acanthads, are of secondary importance, and almost unnoticeable. The greater part of the order consists of weeds belonging to warm countries, to which the present plant is an exception.

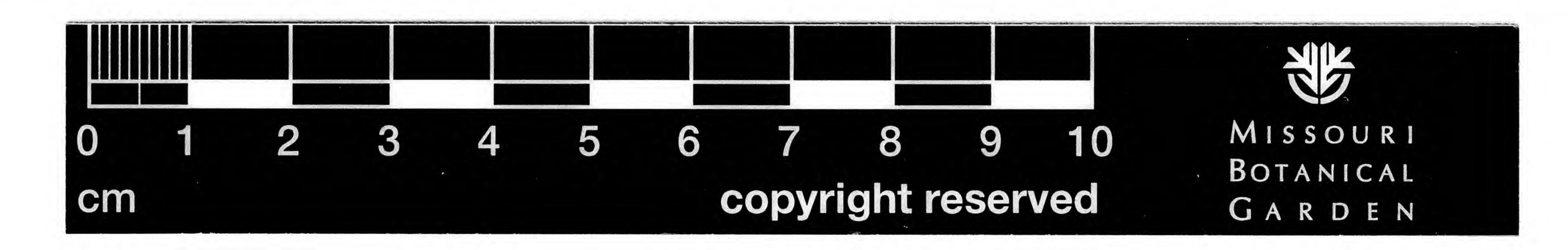
—— CAMELLIA DON PEDRO (Florist and Pomoogist, December) is a very beautiful variety. White,
shaded with rose, regular enough to please the eye
without that excessive formality which suggests
flowers "stamped out" of Turnips to order. Hort.
Bull.

— GARLIC IN SPAIN.—A recent report on the trade and commerce of Cadiz states that there has been a falling off in the quantity of Garlic exported from thence. This decrease amounted to 247,609 kilos, and was due to the fact that steamers bound to the West Indies and South America (where the

MISSOURI BOTANITAL CAPDEN GEORGE ENGELMANT



Jun 13. Compare the plant which flowed to by wonder the ham of Echinometers Comminging very similar plotose, but with a spellow flower from the old avedage mm at Haseloffs Oderling for 10 1868



Mess in Frankling Garden GEORGE ENGLIANN FARERS



Ehimorati envenpi avulei subusti / radiales puero inféritore Defiriente famulati mbelli s. corne demun. (orzeri s. fuser plusming consti) centrales 1 s. 4, Imo decurro, locai saldin tegente ancola florifem contigua. flores dente virtueles vertex tometons. sepula subulata spriverentia i apillis summerosissione i apillis lana coprosissione flore berraque involventen gerenlia E. Texamer a sotter,

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

seident sur Zason in the prevalence of miasmatic olimatio fevers, a 9 will oushow their salves in the country gear in high sivers and possibly inundations and their consequences The great by of melted know amounted to exitly 2 inches, most of which fell in march. The last snow fell March 16th and the first in the fell October 5th This vis a very unusual before by me in this latitude v. It bent down the perfectly gran trees and covered The luxurant automnel flowers

